1: Staden--133-134
116, 372

(1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba

In what manner they make fire.

"The savages have a kind of wood called Urakueiba which they dry. They then take two sticks of this wood, about the thickness of a finger, which they rub [134] together. This produces a dust, and the friction from rubbing sets the dust alight. This is their manner of making fire ...."

2: Thevet--265 (1555) 1878 Tupinamba
116, 372

They take two sticks of different sizes, the smallest of dry pithy wood about two feet long, the other longer. To produce fire the little stick is put on the ground and held with the foot, the other stick is put in a hole in the first with some cotton and dry leaves, then by sheer twirling such a heat is produced from the friction caused by the movement that the leaves and cotton start to burn. Thus they produce fire.

5: Léry--573-574 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 574, 372

"If you will lodge all night in that Village, the Moussacat commandeth a very neat and cleane bed to be hanged up for you, round about which he will cause smal fires to be kindled, and often quickned in the night with Bellows, which they call Tatapecoua, not much unlike the little round Fannes, wherewith the nicer and more delicate sort of women with us, defend the scorching of fire from their faces. Not because that Countrie is subject unto cold, but by reason of the moisture of the night, and especially, because it is their usuall manner. Now seeing we have chanced to mention Fire, which they call Tata, and Smoake Tatatin, I thinke it needfull that I declare the excellent manner of kindling the same. They have two kindes of wood, whereof the one is very soft, but the other very hard, which they use after this manner, to kindle fire. They sharpen a twig of a foot long of that hard wood at the one end like a Spindle, and sticke the point thereof in any piece of that soft wood, then laying it on the ground, or upon a stocke, they turne that twig swiftly about with the palmes of their hands, as if they would pierce an hole through the piece of wood which lieth under. Through that so swift and violent motion, smoake is not onely raised, but also fire; putting Cotton unto it, or certaine drie leaves (in stead of our Countrie tinder) [574] fire is very aptly ingendred: whereof I my selfe have made triall."

7: Evreux--186 (1611-13) 1864 Tupinamba
116, 372, 354

The fires which they build in their huts at night protect them from the mosquitos, which then do not enter the huts.